

SHOPMEN HIT BACK
ATRAIL WAGE CUTS,
DEMAND INCREASES

13 Cents More an Hour to Be Sought by Locals in A. F. L. Crafts.

ROADS' PLANS BLOCKED

Counter Claim Follows Notice Sent Out to Precede Reduction.

LABOR BOARD CLEAR SOON

Causes May Be Joined for Early Decision—Owners Can Evade Ruling.

The countrywide move of the railroads for fresh decreases in wages met its first concrete opposition yesterday in a counter demand by the nation's 400,000 shopmen for an increase of 13 cents an hour.

Local chairmen of the Federated Railroad Shopcrafts on practically every transportation system in the country have requested the union management to confer with them next month about increasing the hourly pay of car repairmen to 35 cents and machinists, boiler-makers, blacksmiths, sheet metal workers and electricians to 30 cents.

The members of the Federated Railroad Shopcrafts constitute the railway employees' department of the American Federation of Labor, under the leadership of B. M. Jewell. Although his men, who are engaged mainly in the upkeep and repair of locomotives and freight cars, empowered him with a strike vote in protest against the wage cut of last July, he refused, along with ten other railway union organizations, to join the train service employee brotherhoods in the recently averted strike.

General Reduction Opposed.

Uniform letters received by the railway managers indicate that Mr. Jewell ordered his chairmen to make the case for similar labor in other industries. The occasion of Railway Executive to seek concurrent reductions in operating costs and freight rates.

The notifications of the railroads carried 10 per cent. reductions for train service employees and provided that all other classes of workers be cut down to pay increase of 13 cents above the existing hourly rates for shopmen living costs and wages for conferences which they plan to begin about December 15.

The letters of the shopcrafts chairmen to the managers merely asked for conferences with an opposite purpose, to be held about December 20. A second letter said pay increase of 13 cents above the existing hourly rates for shopmen living costs and wages for conferences which they plan to begin about December 15.

Man of Her Choice, Was Aim of Princess

Like Her Fiance, She Has Taste for Outdoors.

Princess Mary—Victoria Alexandra Alice Mary—topped her baptismal name with the name of her choice, and it was no secret to her intimates that she wanted him to be British by birth and descent. In recent years she has been known as a man who is charmingly sympathetic with her character and temperament.

She loves sport, loves the open air. She is simple, kindly, unaffected and above all, thoroughly and typically an English girl. These attributes likewise apply to him as an Englishman. He is a keen sportsman, owns a string of race horses, has been a heavy soldier and once gassed in France. He once remarked to his fellow officers while sitting in a dugout: "I'm a bloody millionaire and I haven't got a cent."

Being the only girl in a family of six, Princess Mary was made the pet, as the golden haired child was a great favorite of the late King Edward, who called her the "Diamond Jubilee Baby," a name given by Queen Victoria when she was born. With this general adulation Princess Mary never became spoiled, always playing with her brothers and is a great pal of the Prince of Wales.

In her early days she shared the royal schoolroom with her brothers, and when she was quite a boy of happy school days, her brothers entered college the Queen invited several girl friends to join the Princess in her studies, so that once they were all together in the same line. Princess Mary was the first to be seen in Buckingham Palace, the "dapper brigade," as the Prince of Wales dubbed them. Princess Mary was the first to take up war work. She was a volunteer, became a trained nurse and worked hard at practical nursing in a children's hospital. She is a leader in the Girl Guides' movement.

Her domestic nature was shown recently at East End Hall, when she danced a fox trot with an ex-soldier. "Fair play," said a delicate pink and green complexion, pretty blue eyes and an engaging smile, she is widely loved. Lord Lascelles comes from a blarney family, with all the romantic prestige valued at about \$50,000.

Some of the pictures have been shipped to the Gloria Catholic Home at Ridgefield, N. J., and the others to the Gloria Catholic Home at New York, the agency said. When the collection belonged to the Misses Adams, who discovered its loss when they were in their warehouse vault in New York after they had given certain of the paintings to the Gloria Catholic Home.

STOLEN OLD MASTERS
WORTH \$150,000 FOUND

Boston Detectives Tell of Robbery in New York.

Boston, Nov. 22.—Nearly seventy-five oil paintings, valued by the police at more than \$150,000, some of them said to have been done by old masters, which were stolen a year ago in a storage house in New York, have been recovered and returned to the owners, a national detective agency announced here today.

About a dozen paintings were located in a storage house in this city. Others were found in New York and elsewhere. One painting was described as a genuine Rembrandt of "Christ Healing the Sick," valued at about \$50,000.

Theft and Hotel and Restaurants. Advertising will be found on Page 12—Adv.

2,000 Harvard Men May Go on Football Blacklist

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Boston, Mass., Nov. 22.—According to Fred Moore, graduate treasurer of the Harvard Athletic Association, and Frank Knapp, who has charge of the annual distribution at Harvard of tickets for the Harvard-Yale football classic, nearly 2,000 successful applicants for the pastebards this year are eligible for the "black list."

These graduates and undergraduates were found to have disposed of their tickets contrary to the agreement they signed with the association. Action has been begun toward checking up more than 7,000 signatures of seat holders taken at the game with signatures of applicants for these seats.

The taking of signatures at the game was part of a coup on the part of the Harvard Athletic Association and caused considerable stir in the stands before and during the game. The 700 unders in the stands armed with formidable appearing blanks, circulated among the spectators with the request that some of the seat holders sign the blanks and fill out the blank giving exact location of the seats they occupied.

LASCELLES TO WED THE PRINCESS MARY

Betrothal of King George's Only Daughter to Viscount Is Announced.

IS NOT OF ROYAL BLOOD

Family Long Distinguished and Wealthy Was Ennobled 100 Years Ago.

LONDON, Nov. 22 (Associated Press).—The betrothal of Princess Mary, only daughter of King George and Queen Mary, to Viscount Lascelles, eldest son of the Earl of Harewood, was announced this evening. The Princess is 24 years old and Viscount Lascelles is 29. No arrangements for the wedding have yet been announced.

King George at a Council meeting in Buckingham Palace to-day had previously announced that he had given his consent to the marriage.

Premier Lloyd George, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Viscount Birkenhead and the Cabinet Ministers were present at the Council meeting, after which the Premier had an audience with the King. Later Viscount Lascelles dined with the King and Queen and his fiancée.

The engagement of Princess Mary, which has been awaited by the British public with considerable interest and curiosity, is another break in royal tradition which is likely to be extremely popular with the King's subjects. There are precedents, however, for going out, as the royal household has been known to do, the marriage of Queen Victoria's daughter Louise to the Marquis of Lorne, and the marriage of King Edward's daughter Louise to the Earl of Fife.

Princess Mary is only a little less dear to the hearts of the people than her brother, the Prince of Wales. Her recent visit to the United States, in the company of her father, attending all kinds of public functions and interesting herself in charitable work. She is to-day engaged in opening a nurses' home and inspecting a band of Girl Guides at Brighton. She received a glowing ovation, which undoubtedly would have been redoubled had the crowds known of her engagement.

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18 POLICEMEN PAID \$26.50 PROMOTION

BRIBE, SAYS OFFICER

Patrick J. Twomey, Patrolman, Makes 'Confession' Before Hirshfield.

HE COLLECTED FUND COSTS A PALTRY \$1,000

Declares He Gave Money to Saloonkeeper to Fix Civil Service Attaches.

BANK DEPOSIT SHOWN

Go-between Goes to Ireland After Withdrawing Cash—Politicians Threaten.

Patrick J. Twomey, a policeman attached to the East 128th street station, testified yesterday before David Hirshfield, Commissioner of Accounts, that he had collected \$28,500 from eighteen policemen on the strength of a promise that they would be placed on the eligible list of police sergeants through influence exerted by his friend, Michael J. Burke, a saloonkeeper, with officials of the Civil Service Commission. The eighteen policemen paid about \$1,500 each, the witness said.

The money was turned over to Burke, Twomey stated, who deposited it in the Mount Morris Bank of the Corn Exchange Bank. The bank account shows the deposit. The cash was withdrawn by Burke late in August and early in September. Then Burke went to Ireland. Twomey said he became alarmed and went to the Civil Service Commission to inquire of Patrick Ryan, finger print expert, whether his friends were on the sergeants' list to be issued shortly.

Burke had been, the witness said, that he was "fixing things" through Ryan. Other officials in the commission named by Twomey are Miss Barbara Widder, an examiner, and Charles Stengle, secretary. Stengle promptly took the complaint to Mayor Hylan, who ordered the Commissioner of Accounts to make the investigation.

Twomey Reverses His Stand.

When he appeared before Commissioner Hirshfield in the forenoon, Twomey denied making his statement to the commission and said he knew nothing of the case. Two hours later he declared he wanted to make a clean breast of the whole affair and "come clean." Then he gave his testimony.

During a two hour interval Hirshfield said he was visited by several politicians, who threatened to make trouble if the investigation were pressed, and warned that some one in the commission would be hanged. Twomey said he answered that he did not care who was hurt, that the inquiry was going through to the end. The hearing will go on to-day, when all persons named in the investigation will be called to the stand. Twomey said he did not live at the address from which these cables were sent. To make things worse, a man who knew Col. Van Alen in Stamford ventured his opinion that if the stranger was the Colonel, the latter had changed quite a lot.

On Monday Mr. Alexander went to Stamford and was ushered into the office of Col. Van Alen, who told him that he had no intention of leaving the rolling mills and that he never had heard of the home building corporation.

Goes to Court Instead of Canada.

Yesterday, just before "Col. Van Alen" was about to leave the offices of the First National Home Building Corporation and go across the street to the Grand Central Terminal to stop upon a train that was to take him to Canada, Detective John McDonald of the East Thirty-fifth street station, entered the office. He took "Col. Van Alen" to the Yorkville Court, where he pleaded guilty to a charge of grand larceny preferred by Mr. Wells and was held by Magistrate Simms in \$2,000 for the Grand Jury.

He confessed, according to the police and Mr. Alexander, that he had spent the \$200 for which he had turned in an expense bill on his mother. He said that his name was William Schug; that he was 33 years old and lived at 1570 No. 10th avenue, Yorkville.

"Why did Schug use the name of a man who was so prominent in a town so close by?" said Mr. Alexander, repeating the reporter's question. "Well, he explains that he did so to ally himself for a short time at least with the influence of the twenty-seventh, and I will have to refer to my sheet for the rest of them."

"How long did it take you to get the money?"

"About a week. The money was deposited on August 11."

"And your conversation with them was before the examination?"

"Both before and after. I met some of the policemen at the examination; I knew, and I had something to say."

Continued on Page Six.

FAKE COL. VAN ALEN GETS A \$10,000 JOB, BUT LANDS IN CELL

Home Building Corporation Finds Valued Go-Getter Only an Impostor.

Gilt Edge Bluffer's Big Balloon of Bluster Is Punctured in Month.

GOES TO CELL, NOT CANADA

Real General Manager of Stamford Rolling Mills Unaware of Comedy.

By RALPH COURTNEY.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York, Nov. 22.—France and Italy are hesitating to commit themselves on a naval programme. In conversation with THE NEW YORK HERALD this evening the French Premier made it clear that the whole matter of France's naval armaments must be submitted to the French Parliament.

Italy is understood to be in agreement with France that nothing should be settled at present regarding the naval tonnage to be allotted to France and Italy. M. Briand denied the report that France had made a demand for a fleet of capital ships equal to that of Japan and for as many submarines as England.

"Great battleships have no interest for us," said the French Premier, "what we want are submarines and light swift cruisers for coast defence."

France has seven capital ships and purposes to add one more in order to complete a squadron. The rest of her energies will be devoted to the lighter form of craft.

"We must go through with our 1912 programme, interrupted by the war." This statement by M. Briand shows that the programme, however, is understood to be for swift light cruisers and not dreadnaughts such as the other countries have decided to scrap.

May Have Serious Effect.

Nevertheless, the attitude of France and Italy may have a serious effect in the carrying out of the Hughes naval limitation programme. If France and Italy decide to scrap their naval strength at the moment when England is diminishing hers the present relative position of European navies will be materially altered.

France strongly opposes the limitation of submarine tonnage now proposed by England, and is thereby causing a deadlock to think seriously about the future.

Besides the difference of opinion between England and France on the subject of submarines, there is also the problem of the relative naval strength of France and Italy to be settled. It is authoritatively stated that Italy wants to be as strong as any other naval power in the world, and that she is determined to build capital ships, Italy and France are in agreement.

M. Briand points out that the submarine question has already been discussed at the Hague, at Paris and in Geneva. He said that the French contention was upheld and that the submarine could not be subjected to regulations.

"France has a glorious naval tradition," said M. Briand, "and she cannot say that the position she always has assumed and the contention which always have been upheld at previous international conferences. Submarines are not a costly form of defence and, therefore, they are especially suitable to the weaker naval nations."

Scandinavian Factor.

"Another reason why the present conference cannot come to a conclusion about submarine restrictions is the fact that neutral countries for whom this question is of greatest importance are not represented. Four of these are Germany, Sweden, Denmark and Holland. How could we tie our hands in the matter of submarine construction while these countries are left free? There is also Germany. Although Germany might not contract submarines herself she could have them built quickly for her in the naval yards of other countries such as Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Holland."

When the French Premier returns to France to face Parliament on the subject of naval disarmament he will leave French naval experts in Washington to act on instructions from Paris. If the French stand firmly on their present ground and Italy follows the French lead, America, England and Japan may scrap their big capital ships but naval competition of the most intense kind will be resumed on smaller types of vessels and submarine cruisers.

Although the French naval experts will be left in Washington when the Premier goes, the military mission, including the French chief of staff, Gen. Buat, will return to France. Only technical experts who might be called upon to discuss aviation or poison gas may remain. M. Briand expects a resolution on the limitation of land armaments which will state the reduction of land forces to be desirable, but which will present no definite plan for carrying this out at present.

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Classified Department

THE NEW YORK HERALD

TELEPHONE CHELSEA 4000.

POWERS MAY REFORM CHINA'S TARIFF; ITALY WITH FRANCE FOR BIGGER NAVY; ABOLITION OF 'VIPE' IS CONSIDERED

BRIAND IS OPPOSED TO SUBMARINE LIMIT

'We Must Go Through Our 1912 Programme,' Is Premier's Declaration.

NECESSARY FOR DEFENCE

France and Italy Also Involved in Question of Relative Naval Strength.

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JAPANESE ENVOY RECOGNIZES MANCHURIA AS PART OF CHINA

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York, Nov. 22.—The Japanese Ambassador, Kijuro Shidehara, is still ill. Representatives of the embassy say his illness is not serious, and laughingly deny the Ambassador is suffering from "diplomatic" fever or that there are any differences between the Ambassador and Baron Kato.

ARMED ACTION SOON

Progress Made in Fixing British and Japanese Details of Naval Allotments.

FEEL KIND TO FRANCE

U. S. Delegates Urge Disposal of Chinese Situation in Extended Session.

ROOT'S FORMULA IS BASIS

Kato Reticent, but Other Comment Indicates Quick Work on Oriental Problems.

By LOUIS SEIBOLD.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York, Nov. 22.—The delegates to the international armament limitation conference have progressed from the acceptance of general principles to concrete and specific undertakings with a speed that has surprised both friendly observers and zealous critics.

So rapidly have events moved in the two committees considering sea and land armaments and Far Eastern and Pacific affairs that the opinion is expressed by some of the leading actors in the international drama that when the conference again convenes in plenary session, probably next week, some of the proposals for the reformation of world conditions will be ready for public discussion and possibly final adjustment. The opinion persists that barring unexpected complications the conference will end by Christmas.

The American delegation caused it to be known to-day that its representative committee debating the question of sea and land armaments is actively employed in putting the proposals made by Mr. Hughes and the conflicting claims of the British and Japanese representatives with satisfactory progress.

Debating China's 10 Points.

The delegation further communicated the fact that the committee on Far Eastern affairs had inaugurated an investigation of specific features of the ten points submitted by China as a basis for consideration of the Japanese memorandum accepting these principles for discussion and Senator Root's resolution setting forth the general principles to apply to the investigation of Chinese affairs.

No direct reference was made to the subject of land armaments, which is of concern to the Republic of France. A concrete proposal relating to this phase of the armaments question is to be submitted by Premier Briand tomorrow. This presentation of conference proceedings about sums up the developments of to-day.

Unofficial discussion mainly centered around Far Eastern affairs generally and a controversy regarding the Anglo-American alliance in particular. The American and British delegates decisively refuse to discuss the treaty.

The Japanese attitude is difficult to determine. Public statements from Japanese sources are bafflingly indefinite. Beyond subscribing in general terms to the spirit and general principles of the Hughes proposal relating to sea armaments and Far Eastern affairs the Japanese delegation has not made a single commitment of a specific character.

Silent on Anglo-Jap Pact.

A declaration one way or the other regarding the Anglo-Japanese alliance probably will not be forthcoming from the representatives of the latter country unless the subject be unexpectedly injected into the public proceedings of the conference, which is not likely.

The alliance applies solely to Great Britain and Japan and the perpetuation or abrogation of it will be dictated by their individual conclusions. Both countries have the very best reasons to know that the United States does not view the alliance with favor, and that its objections are concurred in by France, Italy and, in fact, most of the other nations participating in the conference.

If Japan has any intention of insulating on the perpetuation of the treaty the fact is not known to the officials of this Government, although the British representatives are well advised regarding the Japanese attitude in this respect. It is believed both Great Britain and Japan will reach an agreement to terminate the instrument, which is admitted to be a cause of irritation to this and other countries.

Affairs of the Peking Government re-

BRITISH OUT LONG INTENDED.

Suspension of Recruiting Has No Connection With Parley.

LOSANOV, Nov. 22.—The partial suspension in the recruiting of men for the navy has no connection with the Washington conference.

It was officially said to be due to the fact that the Admiralty for a long time has been scrapping obsolete vessels and generally reducing the personnel of the navy, in pursuance of its policy of retrenchment.

Should Japan emerge from the conference as an isolated power, the editorial writers believe she would be forced to seek economic and political orientation in the direction of Russia, with "terminal facilities" in Germany. A "community of interests," comprising Teutons, Slavs and the yellow races, is suggested as one of the possibilities to be reckoned with.

Continued on Page Two.

THE BEST IN ITS HISTORY.
The New York Herald, with all that was best of The Sun intertwined with it, and the whole revitalized, is a bigger and better and sounder newspaper than ever before.

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